Requirement of CCL

1457. DR. LOKESH CHANDRA:
SHRIMATI USHA MALHOTRA:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Coalfields Limited (CCL) is not placing orders for its total requirements of ancillary items on the Ancillary Units of CCL, in contravention of its policy decision; and

(b) if so, what are the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b) No, Sir. Central Coalfields Limited started an ancillary development programme in 1979. An "Indigenous and Ancillary Development Cell" was set up for the purpose. The thrust of the programme has been to promote ancillary units for manufacturing maintenance spares required by Central Coalfields Limited. Such items have been identified and orders are being placed on ancillary units for their supply. The units are assisted by Central Coalfields Limited in a number of ways so that they are able to take full advantage of the ancillarisation programme. The position of orders placed is as below:-

Year	Value of orders
(a) 1981-82 . . Rs.	2·50 lakhs
(b) 1982-83 . . Rs.	65·00 lakhs
(c) 1983-84 . . Rs.	101·35 lakhs
(d) 1984-85 . . Rs.	163·59 lakhs
(e) 1985-86 (upto January 1986) . Rs.	172·00 lakhs

Sick Industries in Orissa

1458. SHRI JAGADISH JANI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Industries in Orissa which had fallen sick as on 31st December, 1985;

(b) the reasons of the sickness of those industrial units; and

(c) the steps taken to revive these industrial units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) Data on sick industrial units assisted by banks are collected by Reserve Bank of India as per the definition of sickness adopted by it. According to the latest data available from it for the period ending 31-12-1984 there were 3839 sick units in the State of Orissa (Large 5 and Small Scale 3834).

(b) A number of causes, both internal and external, often operating in combination, have been responsible for industrial sickness. Some of the principal causes are faulty planning, management deficiencies, inefficient financial control, diversion of resources, inadequate attention to R&D, obsolescence of technology and machinery, poor industrial relations, inadequacy of demand, shortage of raw materials and other inputs, and infrastructural constraints.

(c) Government have issued certain policy guidelines for guidance of Central Ministries, State Governments (including the Government of Orissa) and financial institutions in October, 1981 for the revival/rehabilitation of potentially viable units. The salient features of these guidelines were furnished in the reply to Rajya Sabha Unstarred Question No. 700 on 15.7.1982. In case where sick units are taken over as a part of rehabilitation schemes prepared by banks and financial institutions, various reliefs and forms of assistance such a reconstruction of capital, funding of interest liabilities, capital and working capital loans on softer terms, relief or rescheduling of debt service liabilities, etc. are provided for in such rehabilitation schemes. The Central Government and State Governments also provide various fiscal and other reliefs, as a part of rehabilitation packages formulated by banks and financial institutions, for individual sick units. In addition, healthy units are encouraged through Income Tax relief to take over sick units by way of amalgamation.